

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE DOGFISH

What Nova Scotia Has Done and May be Done Here.

Says Winthrop Packard in the Boston Transcript: "The fishermen anathematize the dogfish. The state fish and game commission have been busy biologizing him; and that is going to be much worse in the end for the dogfish. Lent is on and these ravening wolves of the sea are factors in the high cost of living from now until Easter."

It has been reasoned out that the total annual damage done to Massachusetts fishing gear by dogfish averages \$150,817.50. That is close figuring, but it is the sum of the details supplied by 584 masters of fishing vessels and of trap and weir crews. These figures cover only the damage done to fishing apparatus. To this should be added more than a quarter million dollars loss on edible fish taken in trawls or in nets that were so mutilated and eaten up by dogfish that they were useless and unmarketable.

The Dogfish in Dollars and Cents.

The damage which one can reckon up, done annually to Massachusetts interests, comes thus to well above \$400,000, but beyond that comes the incomputable but vastly greater sum due to the annual support of these mighty eaters. For the dogfish are of the shark family and sharks eat enormous quantities of commercially valuable fish. The schools of these are almost invariably followed by the dogfish schools the latter taking far more out of the former than the fishermen even on their luckiest trips are able to. Indeed, when the dogfish get into the game the trawlers might as well wind up their gear and sail away to find if possible a fishing ground where the dogfish do not happen to be present.

"Once I hauled trawls with Lucky George down on the edge of La Have bank. We were on a shacking trip out of Gloucester and things started in well with us. It was September and often then, in spite of the promise of the equinoctial gales, one gets the finest weather of the year at sea. Each day at dawn we set for cod and haddock in the depths of a glassy sea, each doryman and his mate running out a mile or so of trawl. Each afternoon we hauled and were back with loaded dories to pitchfork the fish aboard at dusk and clean up by the glare of smoky torches long after nightfall. Cod and cusk and hake had come up fairly well when the haddock struck in. We made one good haul of these and were joyously promising ourselves a full trip. The next day we set again and when George and I rowed out to our buoy that afternoon we were in high hopes of a record catch. By the time we had the first anchor aboard and the brown line was beginning to splash in over the squawking gurdy we were jubilant for the weight of the catch sagged the bow and gave us all we wanted to do to make the haul."

A Hungry Robber.

The first hook came aboard with a haddock's head only on it, and George said a bad word under his breath as he snugged it down in the tub. He said it out loud as the next hook appeared, for something on it was creaming the green water into white froth and a big dogfish came aboard, still hungry—must have been, for he tried to eat George, who was no tidbit as any fish ought to be able to see. George killed him with one swift blow of the club which was stowed aboard the dory for just such adventures and cast him into the sea along with other bad words. And so the catch came aboard, mutilated haddock on some hooks, dogfish on most of the others, and when we had cleaned the last hook of these vermin and coiled the last end of the line down in the trawl-tub, the still empty

dory was standing first on one end and then on the other. George had sworn up a walloping southwest gale and only the fact that we were to the windward of the schooner—he being Lucky George—did we owe our ability to make her, get hooked onto the dory tackle and swung aboard in the gloom of sudden night and the increasing tempest. By the time the gale was over and we had worked back to our fishing ground the dogfish had spoiled our opportunities for a good catch and sent us home in the end with little better than half a fare.

Five Pounds Daily for Every Thief.

"It is estimated that each dogfish in the sea destroys daily from two to five pounds of commercially valuable fish, and that the total catch by all of them is more than the combined catches of the fishing fleets of the world. If fishermen are profane and have fractious tempers, the dogfish are to blame for that also, as I could prove by Lucky George, were he present. All these things the scientific students of our deep-sea fisheries are taking into account and because of them a campaign has been started to find a profitable use for these tremendous nuisances. Our most valuable food fishes are known to be growing fewer in number and the dogfish is in part, at least, to blame. Hence the desire to find a use for him, for the moment that is done his excessive numbers will be taken care of as are those of all other useful fishes through the laws of supply and demand."

From time to time legislation has been proposed putting a bounty on the heads—or the tails—of dogfish. But bounties on birds and mammals though injurious to man's interests have often been tried, usually with barren results. Either these have not diminished the numbers of the birds or mammals as planned, or they have proved so costly in administration as to be undesirable. Instead the Fish and game commission have decided that it is rather the function of the state to secure as much scientific data

concerning the dogfish as possible, data on which private capital might be able to rear a successful business with the dogfish as material. Hence the dogfish has been biologized, analyzed, as well as anathematized, and bids fair in the future to be reduced to terms of usefulness and commercial market value.

Why Not Eat the Marauder?

"Of course the dogfish can be eaten though in this country there is a deep-seated, if perhaps foolish, prejudice against disposing of him in that way. In other, more densely populated countries the dogfish is considered edible. There is indeed no reason why he should not be. He is a clean feeder and his flesh has been proved as nutritious as that of salmon. Certainly here he is out of style, though our immigrant fishermen, I understand, do not fail to find a market for him among their countrymen. Prejudice against certain kinds of fish varies according to locality; but it is widespread. In Florida for instance, nobody will eat the catfish which are to be caught in numbers and of great size in the rivers. Yet thousands of these fish, there tabooed are caught and shipped to St. Louis and Kansas City, at good prices, there certainly to be sold and eaten, though whether as catfish I am unable to say. I suspect them of getting into the salmon can. Any resident of our country along the upper reaches of the Mississippi and its great tributaries knows that the cat is a fine fish. Once no one would eat swordfish though now they are considered a delicacy and are brought into market and sold in great quantities. The United States Bureau of Fisheries has set forth at some length the food value

of the dogfish in one of its bulletins; but in spite of that there has been no marked increase of their use on the tables of the well-to-do.

Or Is He Fertilizer?

"But there is no prejudice against the use of the dogfish as a source of nitrogen and phosphoric acid. The world's supply of the former, especially, is being heavily drawn upon and is not equal to the probable demand of the near future. The nitrate beds of South America, our present chief source, are rapidly becoming exhausted and no others are in sight. The experts of the United States Department of Agriculture say: 'Fish fertilizer is of especial importance as a source of nitrogen, the price of which is already high and is still rising as a result of a demand for nitrogenous fertilizer which is outrunning the supply. While fish fertilizer contains a considerable proportion of phosphoric acid, it is essentially a high-grade nitrogenous fertilizer. Any feasible means, therefore, of promoting the manufacture should be welcomed as adding to the sources of supply of this valuable fertilizing constituent, nitrogen. Dogfish treated like menhaden yields a fertilizer as rich in available nitrogen, though somewhat poorer in phosphoric acid. I have no doubt that the product would find a ready market as a valuable addition to the fertilizer resources not only of Massachusetts but of other portions of the United States.'"

"Canada is rather ahead of us in that sort of thing as there three factories have been established for the utilization of dogfish, seemingly with excellent results, at Canso and Clark's Harbor, Nova Scotia, and at Shippegan New Brunswick. The ravenous creatures that used to make Lucy George swear come into these establishments by the hundred tons and go out in fish oil and fish scraps which are sold as fertilizer. An analysis of what a dogfish is good for, made by a well-known Technology professor, gives us the following summary as to what the average dogfish will furnish: First, one-tenth gallon of oil worth two and three-quarter cents; second, about seven and a half pounds of fish scrap worth three and four-tenth cents, and last a little gelatine."

"For all that, one or two factories established in this country for the utilization of dogfish have not been profitable, and it is suggested by the experts that the reason for this is that the by-products of the fish have not been fully utilized. Dogfish like all sharks are viviparous and it is proposed that the eggs, which come to the factory in the fish, be utilized. An examination by a Tech professor shows these eggs to have some curious and interesting characteristics. It takes 24 of them to weigh a pound. Each is enclosed in a tough, membranous sack which is broken with difficulty. Within is an opaque, pale lemon-yellow cream which has a fishy taste and a granular feel upon the tongue. Some of this egg material was scrambled and tried as a food product. The result was close, rather tough, and had a flavor more or less resembling cooked halibut. Unquestionably it has a high food value but the professor does not recommend it to the public as palatable. Used after the manner of the hen's egg in alum tannage it gave good results but not such as to threaten to replace hen's eggs in this manufacture. The white leather tanned with the dogfish egg is soft and of about the same substance as that tanned with hen's egg, but it is of a slightly yellow color and it is thought that dogfish egg would be worth three to five cents a pound for that purpose while hen's egg has a value to the tanners of five to eight cents a pound."

More Useful Sections of Fish.

"And still the dogfish's opportunities for usefulness are not all cited. He is a shark and shark's fins and tails are slack-salted and sold in large quantities in China. The trade is increasing also in this country, doubtless among resident Chinamen and the price at retail is said to be about 25 cents a pound. I do not find that it has

108^k

Feb. 20.

been figured out how many dogfish it would take to make a pound of fins and tails. Then there is the skin. The use of dogfish skin has been seriously considered by several companies. It has a rough surface which offers possibilities for a high-grade polishing material or use for knife-handles, sword-hilts, etc. The Chicago packers are wont to say that they utilize every portion of the pig except the squeal. The dogfish is surely a pig so far as his appetite goes, but he has no squeal and we may well suppose that all his possibilities have been considered from the scientifically economic point of view.

"But after all his biology is said and his chemistry done, the fact remains that the chief value of the dogfish catch would lie not in the dogfish on the dock, but in the absence of him in the sea. Through the simmering of the centuries the balance of nature tends always to readjust itself, by sea as well as by land. The tiny creatures on which the herring feed, the copepods or "red seed" as the fishermen call them, and the schizopod crustaceans, which is long for shrimp, are produced in almost all waters in numbers which cannot be computed, hardly imagined, they are so large and on these—the shrimp and red seed not the numbers—the herring wax fat. They in turn reproduce their kind in unbelievable quantities and serve as a chief food supply not only for man but for almost all the predaceous fishes of the sea. Many of these later are also great sources of food supply for man, and the vast schools of dogfish sweep all before them, feeding alike on the herring, the cod and haddock, the mackerel and bluefish and a host of others.

The Interference of the Net.

"The sea would take care of its own without doubt if it were not for man with his tireless energy and his tremendous ingenuity as a fisherman. trawls, his dredges and other appliances he devastates the shallows of certain kinds of food fishes. He has swept the halibut from certain sections of the sea bottom. He has done the same to the localized cod and similar ground-groping fish. The mackerel are almost gone and it is lucky the fecundity of the herring is so enormous or the numbers of this chief food fish of the world would become depleted. And worse than this he tends always to upset the wise balance which wild nature has maintained for aeons in the sea, because of his desire toward certain kinds of food fishes and his dislike for others. Man himself has helped this increase of dogfish which causes moral turpitude on the part of men like Lucky George, who dare the dangers of the deep to bring us fish. Could the dogfish have been welcome to our trawl out on La Have we should not have sworn at them. It is that state of affairs which the fish commission hopes to bring about. We may never eat these nourishing but not delectable huntsmen of the sea in any great numbers, but if we can

make them pay as fertilizer and utilize them in the back-to-the-land movement, we shall at once help the farmer and the fisherman, a consummation devoutly to be wished—or shall we say, to be fished?

Feb. 25.

FISH PIER SLIP DID SMALL HARM

Engineers Say Delay Will be
Slight and Repair Ex-
pense \$10,000.

The three-foot slip toward the harbor of the granite retaining wall of the state pier in South Boston, which will house the fish business of the port, is a matter of mystery, according to statements of engineers who have had to do with the construction of the pier, and others who have viewed the work. All agree, however, that while the work of checking the slide and preventing further displacement will add an extra \$10,000 or so to the cost of the pier, so far as affecting the structural strength or utility of the pier the result of the slip will be negligible, and there will be no delay in the completion of work.

The slipping of the granite wall has already been stopped, and the engineers are now directing their energies toward preventing any further movement of the wall.

Chairman Hugh Bancroft of the port directors in discussing the difficulties of the contractors in South Boston, said, "There is nothing seriously the matter with the pier. The granite retaining wall on the easterly side has bulged out for a length of about 300 feet midway between the shore end and the extremity of the pier. This is due entirely to a slip at the base, and the wall is absolutely intact structurally. What caused the slip is purely matter of conjecture. In all probability it is of exactly the same nature as those slides that we have read so much about in the construction of the canal at Panama.

"The wall itself has not bulged out of true, perpendicularly, but the strata of clay, or one of the stratas of formation under the clay, has slipped. Borings will be made and piles driven down the outside face of the wall to anchor the formation stratas togeth-

er and it is believed that this will stop any further movement. The filling will then be put in and if there is no further indication of a slide work will proceed at once. The slip on the westerly side of the pier is negligible and only what is looked for by engineers in all construction of this kind."

Seventy-five members of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers visited the pier to look over the retaining wall. They were shown over the work by Engineers John M. Ferguson, James McElligot and Walter Wheeler of the port directors force.

The work of remedying the conditions caused by the displacement of the granite wall will take about two weeks.

Hardly a Sport But Yet a Profitable Industry.

Hunting bullfrogs in the bayous and marshes of Louisiana is simplified sport. It can hardly be fairly called sport, however, says the New York Times, except in the sense that all hunting is considered sport, for the bullfrog is regarded as game and is sought for purely utilitarian purposes. In other words, there is a profitable sale for frogs' legs as a table delicacy.

The bullfrog hunter goes forth at night only. His equipment consists usually of a bull's-eye lantern with which to blind the frog, a stick with which to hit it on the head, and a bag slung over his shoulder, in which to put it.

In this equipment the bull's-eye is the most necessary thing. The hunter flashes it along the banks of the bayou or the edge of the marsh, and when the spotlight covers the frog, it sits still, never blinking. The glare blinds it, and the hunter taps it on the head with his stick. In this way he easily bags from two or three dozen in an evening.

Those who prefer to inject a little excitement into the hunt take a small rifle, or oftener a small revolver, and shoot the frog through the head while it is covered by the light. If a gun is used two usually hunt together, one handling the light and the other doing the shooting. But a gun is not necessary. In fact, the hunter with the stick always bags the most frogs.

Another way, not much in use now, is with a fish hook. Two hunt together, one flashing the light while the other, with a rod and line, just as in fishing, deftly hooks the frog and finishes it with stick or knife. This way is more generally resorted to when the hunt is in shallow swamps and marshes, where hunters wear high rubber boots.

The electric stick or flash is now frequently used in place of the bull's-eye, and is said to be much handier and more effective.

The frog hunting industry thrives most in Jefferson, St. Bernard and St. Tammany parishes, which are adjacent to New Orleans, and in the Barataria section. Frogs weighing more than 3 pounds have been caught in Jefferson parish.

The bulk of the meat is shipped to northern and eastern markets.

Feb. 26.

CATHERINE BURKE HAD HARD TRIP

Captain Unable to Take Observation After Leaving the Port.

Experiencing some of the worst weather of the winter and one of the roughest in his experience, sch Catherine Burke, Capt. Jerome McDonald arrived from a seven weeks halibut cruise on the southern part of Grand Bank with 20,000 pounds of fresh halibut and 10,000 pounds of salt cod.

For several days, the Burke has been looked for, and her arrival yesterday was hailed with delight by the skipper's many friends, who feared that he had met with trouble on account of the long time out. Outside of the loss of 35 tubs of trawl, no disaster was encountered although there was plenty of bad weather, so that the crew were able to fish only four or five days.

The Burke left here on January 2 and ran into the storm of January 4, when sch. Cavalier, Capt. Robert B. Porper, lost two of his men and decks swept by the gale. The Burke lay too far from the Cavalier, and after the gale abated, proceeded on her trip.

It was biting cold all the rest of the trip, with a continual succession of gales. The vessel was continually covered with ice and the crew were kept busy chopping it away and keeping her clear.

Capt. McDonald was unable to get a clear observation of the sun from the day he left until yesterday. He was unable to get on the spot where he generally fishes, while the heavy undercurrent, together with the bad weather interfered with fishing operations. The craft managed to secure a trip under these trying conditions, however, and yesterday upon her arrival disposed of her halibut at 16 1-4 cents a pound for white, 11 1-2 cents for gray and five cents for poor fish.

The only other arrival from off shore is the British sch. Kuvra, which arrived yesterday from Catilina, N. F., with 3000 quintals of salt cod for the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company and the Cunningham & Thompson Company. The vessel had a hard time getting here, being 48 days on her passage, during which time heavy gales and weather was encountered.

On account of the blow outside yesterday, the main part of the gill netting fleet were obliged to put back. The entire receipts of the day were less than 10,000 pounds.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Catherine Burke, Grand Bank, 20,000 lbs. fresh halibut, 10,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Robert and Edwin, gill netting, 1100 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Hugo, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Prince Olaf, gill netting, 300 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Quoddy, gill netting, 700 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Harold, gill netting, 400 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Little Fannie, gill netting, 800 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Medomak, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Mary F. Ruth, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Margaret D., gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Swan, gill netting, 200 lbs. fresh fish.

British sch. Kuvra, Catilina, N. F., 3000 q'ts. salt cod.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Waldo L. Stream, halibuting.

Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, had-docking.

Sch. Clara G. Silva, haddocking.

Sch. Jeanette, haddocking.

Sch. Adeline, haddocking.

Sch. Harriett, haddocking.

Sch. Annie and Jennie, haddocking.

Sch. Mary F. Sears, haddocking.

Sch. Edith Silveria, haddocking.

Sch. Priscilla, haddocking.

Sch. Leonora Silveria, haddocking.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.50 per cwt.; medium, \$4.62 1-2, snappers, \$3.25.

Eastern deck handline codfish, large, \$5.25; medium, \$4.50.
Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$3.75. snappers, \$3.
Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$4.
Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.25.
Pollock, \$1.50.
Hake, \$1.50.
Haddock, \$1.50.
Newfoundland salt herring, \$3.25 per bbl.
Newfoundland pickled herring, \$5 per bbl.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.
Eastern cod, large, \$2.10; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.
Western cod, large, \$2.15; mediums, \$1.80; snappers, 75c.
All codfish not gilled 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.
Hake, \$1.15.
Cusk, large, \$1.30; mediums, \$1; snappers, 50c.
Dressed pollock, 80c; round, 90c.
Bank halibut, 15 1-2c per lb. for white and 11 1-4c for gray.
Newfoundland frozen herring, \$2.75 per cwt.

Feb. 19.

Where They School.

The ocean off Venice, Cal., is alive with porpoises and whales. Whales and porpoises do not affiliate, and a school of porpoises can drive a whale frantic. The porpoises recently singled out a bull mammal and made life so unpleasant for him that in his efforts to escape them he ran on a sand bar about a quarter of a mile from shore. For fully two hours the big whale floundered around on the bar, churning the water into foam as he lashed it with his tail and giant flukes. His huge head and part of his body were clearly discernable from shore, and hundreds gathered to see him. The big fellow floundered on the sand bar until floated by the incoming tide, which gave him an opportunity to join the other whales spouting nearby.

Porto Rico Fish Market

The only arrivals of fishstuffs this week were those ex s. s. Brazos from New York. At San Juan, 250 tcs. cod, 65 tcs. pollock. At Ponce, 372, tcs. cod, 73 tcs. pollock. At Mayaguez 125 tcs. cod, 30 tcs. pollock. At Arroyo, 15 tcs. fish.

Our local market has remained practically unchanged. Ponce receivers have continued unloading here some of their over-supply, and this circumstance has prevented any improvement in the situation. In accordance with recent sales we maintain our previous quotations on usual net ex. wharf basis of: Cod-fish, \$31 to \$31.50 per cask of 450 lbs.; pollock and haddock, \$22.50 to \$23 per cask of 450 lbs.

Reported February 4, 1913, by S. Ramirez & Co., San Juan, Porto Rico.

Japanese Not Wanted.

A bill which has been introduced into California legislature is one designed to put all aliens out of the fishing business, this being aimed especially at the Japanese, says The Trade. It provides that every commercial fisherman now a citizen of this country shall pay \$10 a year, and that a license fee of \$100 shall be paid by every fisherman not eligible to citizenship. Cannerymen declared that they cannot secure American fishermen, and that they cannot pay \$100 a head on alien fishermen. Much of the fishing for mackerel, abalone, tuna and other fish put up in this state is now done by Japanese, but in the San Francisco Bay section the industry is in the hands of Italians.

Feb. 19.

Pensacola Fishing Notes.

Shipbuilders in the employ of the Warren Fish Company are making satisfactory progress in the construction of another new fishing vessel to be owned and operated by that firm. The new vessel, like a number of others recently built by that firm, is being built in the shipyards at the foot of Baylen street.

The smack to be soon added to the Warren Fish Company fleet is being built along lines similar to those of the smack Chicopee, which was also built by the company's carpenters.

The entire framework of the smack now under construction has been raised and in a short time the work of planking her up will commence.

Big Fish Cargo.

S. S. Westwood, which sails tonight for the Mediterranean, has aboard \$225 casks, 161 barrels, 100 drums in all, 34,000 q'ts. cod the largest single shipment ever sent from this port and valued at \$206,000. She calls at Alicante and then goes to Naples.—St. John's, N. F., Herald, Feb. 8.

Feb. 19.

Smash Fish Trust.

Another attempt is to be made at this session of the California legislature to break up the fish trust. It is being engineered by the fish and game commission, the members of which have been working for months investigating conditions and gathering data upon which to base a bill regulating the sale of fish.

"Fish is one of the great food supplies of the state," says Commissioner F. M. Newbert, "and yet the market is absolutely controlled by about 10 men. The Cartwright anti-trust law was invoked against them in San Francisco, but they soon went back to their old methods, and today it is worse than ever. Fishermen get 4 cents for fish that the dealers sell for 20 cents. The fishermen have at last got together and organized a union. I am now trying to find a method by which this union can be used to defeat the trust."

Feb. 20

WALL OF NEW FISH PIER IS SLIPPING

Made a Slide of Three Feet Into Boston Harbor Yesterday.

The granite retaining wall of the state pier now under construction at South Boston, and which will be used by the fish business of that city, made a slide of three feet toward the harbor yesterday, the cause of which is a mystery to the engineers having the work in charge.

The slipping of the granite has been stopped and the engineers are now directing their engines towards preventing any further movement of the wall.

While the work of checking the slide and preventing further displacement will add an extra \$10,000 or so to the cost, so far as affecting the structural strength or utility of the pier the result will be negligible, and there will be no delay in the completion of the work.

Feb. 20.

Portland Fishing Notes.

The arrival at Portland Tuesday of the Etta Mildred marked a drop in the price of halibut for she sold her fare to J. W. Trefethen & Co., for 10 and 15 cents, while the prevailing prices up to this time were 18 and 25 cents.

The Etta Mildred brought 18,000 of cod also which she disposed of at Portland.

Another small halibut fare was brought by the sch. Arabia, 3900 pounds, besides 17,000 pounds of groundfish caught off the LaHave banks. Despite these two big arrivals of small fish top prices still prevail.

Both schooners were badly iced up, the Arabia especially showing the effects of the cold weather of the last few days, her deck forward being covered with ice nearly five inches thick, while her anchors and cables were a solid mass of ice. The skippers report terrible weather on the banks, they having experienced a succession of heavy gales, with snow, hail and blizzards, but fortunately escaped serious mishaps with the exception of the loss of an anchor and 70 fathoms of cable suffered by the Arabia while "heaving up" five days ago as she was making a start for home.

ONE GEORGES HANDLINER

Is the Only Arrival at This Port This Morning With Fish.

Yesterday's gill netters had a fare day the ideal weather conditions helping out immensely and about 50,000 pounds in all were landed.

The smaller boats which fished in shore landed mostly cod, the fish being of a fine run and size right through. The larger steamers which have their nets outside lifted mostly pollock and haddock, about evenly divided.

The only off shore here this morning was sch. Hortense from a Georges handlining trip. She had about 25,000 pounds of salt cod and 3000 weight of fresh halibut. The halibut sold to the New England Fish company this forenoon at 15 cents a pound for white and 11 cents for gray.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Hortense, Georges handlining, 25,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Robert and Edwin, gill netting, 1750 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Lydia, gill netting, 1950 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Quoddy, gill netting, 550 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Eagle, gill netting, 250 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Swan, gill netting, 600 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Nora B. Robinson, gill netting, 2800 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Rough Rider, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Margaret D., gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. F. S. Willard, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Prince Olaf, gill netting, 250 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Enterprise, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Philomena, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Hugo, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Sunflower, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Evelyn H., gill netting, 1650 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Ethel, gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. George E. Fisher, gill netting, 2800 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Gertrude T., gill netting, 3700 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Little Fannie, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Seven Brothers, gill netting, 2700 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Mystery, gill netting, 1660 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. R. J. Kellick, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Bessie M. Dugan, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Sawyer, gill netting, 2700 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Bethulia, gill netting, 6200 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Geisha, gill netting, 4300 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Nashawena, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Anna T., gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Naomi Bruce, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Nomad, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Marguerite, via Boston.

Sch. Mary E. Silveria, via Boston.

Sch. Diana, via Boston.

Sch. Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., via Boston.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Yakima, halibuting.

Sch. Mary P. Goulart, haddocking.

Sch. Jorgina, haddocking.

Sch. Claudia, Georges handlining.

Feb. 20

Vessels Fitting.

Capt. Jack McKay is fitting sch. Catherine Burke for a halibuting trip.

Sch. Preceptor is fitting for halibuting under command of Capt. Daniel Campbell.

Sch. Claudia is being fitted for a Georges handlining trip and will be commanded by Capt. Andrew Gouvereau.

CATHERINE BURKE HAD HARD TRIP

Captain Unable to Take Observation After Leaving the Port.

Experiencing some of the worst weather of the winter and one of the roughest in his experience, sch Catherine Burke, Capt. Jerome McDonald arrived from a seven weeks halibut cruise on the southern part of Grand Bank with 20,000 pounds of fresh halibut and 10,000 pounds of salt cod.

For several days, the Burke has been looked for, and her arrival yesterday was hailed with delight by the skipper's many friends, who feared that he had met with trouble on account of the long time out. Outside of the loss of 35 tubs of trawl, no disaster was encountered although there was plenty of bad weather, so that the crew were able to fish only four or five days.

The Burke left here on January 2 and ran into the storm of January 4, when sch. Cavalier, Capt. Robert B. Porper, lost two of his men and decks swept by the gale. The Burke lay too far from the Cavalier, and after the gale abated, proceeded on her trip.

It was biting cold all the rest of the trip, with a continual succession of gales. The vessel was continually covered with ice and the crew were kept busy chopping it away and keeping her clear.

Capt. McDonald was unable to get a clear observation of the sun from the day he left until yesterday. He was unable to get on the spot where he generally fishes, while the heavy undercurrent, together with the bad weather interfered with fishing operations. The craft managed to secure a trip under these trying conditions, however, and yesterday upon her arrival disposed of her halibut at 16 1-4 cents a pound for white, 11 1-2 cents for gray and five cents for poor fish.

The only other arrival from off shore is the British sch. Kuvera, which arrived yesterday from Catilina, N. F., with 3000 quintals of salt cod for the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company and the Cunningham & Thompson Company. The vessel had a hard time getting here, being 48 days on her passage, during which time heavy gales and weather was encountered.

On account of the blow outside yesterday, the main part of the gill netting fleet were obliged to put back. The entire receipts of the day were less than 10,000 pounds.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Catherine Burke, Grand Bank, 20,000 lbs. fresh halibut, 10,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Robert and Edwin, gill netting, 1100 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Hugo, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Prince Olaf, gill netting, 300 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Quoddy, gill netting, 700 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Harold, gill netting, 400 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Little Fannie, gill netting, 800 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Medomak, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Mary F. Ruth, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Margaret D., gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Swan, gill netting, 200 lbs. fresh fish.

British sch. Kuvera, Catilina, N. F., 3000 q'ts. salt cod.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Waldo L. Stream, halibuting.

Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, had-docking.

Sch. Clara G. Silva, haddocking.

Sch. Jeanette, haddocking.

Sch. Adeline, haddocking.

Sch. Harriett, haddocking.

Sch. Annie and Jennie, haddocking.

Sch. Mary F. Sears, haddocking.

Sch. Edith Silveria, haddocking.

Sch. Priscilla, haddocking.

Sch. Leonora Silveria, haddocking.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.50 per cwt.; medium, \$4.62 1-2, snappers, \$3.25.

Eastern deck handline codfish, large, \$5.25; medium, \$4.50.
Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$3.75. snappers, \$3.
Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$4.
Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.25.
Pollock, \$1.50.
Hake, \$1.50.
Haddock, \$1.50.
Newfoundland salt herring, \$3.25 per bbl.
Newfoundland pickled herring, \$5 per bbl.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.
Eastern cod, large, \$2.10; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.
Western cod, large, \$2.15; mediums, \$1.80; snappers, 75c.
All codfish not gilled 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.
Hake, \$1.15.
Cusk, large, \$1.30; mediums, \$1; snappers, 50c.
Dressed pollock, 80c; round, 90c.
Bank halibut, 15 1-2c per lb. for white and 11 1-4c for gray.
Newfoundland frozen herring, \$2.75 per cwt.

Feb. 19.

Where They School.

The ocean off Venice, Cal., is alive with porpoises and whales. Whales and porpoises do not affiliate, and a school of porpoises can drive a whale frantic. The porpoises recently singled out a bull mammal and made life so unpleasant for him that in his efforts to escape them he ran on a sand bar about a quarter of a mile from shore. For fully two hours the big whale floundered around on the bar, churning the water into foam as he lashed it with his tail and giant flukes. His huge head and part of his body were clearly discernable from shore, and hundreds gathered to see him. The big fellow floundered on the sand bar until floated by the incoming tide, which gave him an opportunity to join the other whales spouting nearby.

Porto Rico Fish Market

The only arrivals of fishstuffs this week were those ex s. s. Brazos from New York. At San Juan, 250 tcs. cod, 65 tcs. pollock. At Ponce, 372, tcs. cod, 73 tcs. pollock. At Mayaguez 125 tcs. cod, 30 tcs. pollock. At Arroyo, 15 tcs. fish.

Our local market has remained practically unchanged. Ponce receivers have continued unloading here some of their over-supply, and this circumstance has prevented any improvement in the situation. In accordance with recent sales we maintain our previous quotations on usual net ex. wharf basis of: Cod-fish, \$31 to \$31.50 per cask of 450 lbs.; pollock and haddock, \$22.50 to \$23 per cask of 450 lbs.

Reported February 4, 1913, by S. Ramirez & Co., San Juan, Porto Rico.

Japanese Not Wanted.

A bill which has been introduced into California legislature is one designed to put all aliens out of the fishing business, this being aimed especially at the Japanese, says The Trade. It provides that every commercial fisherman now a citizen of this country shall pay \$10 a year, and that a license fee of \$100 shall be paid by every fisherman not eligible to citizenship. Cannerymen declared that they cannot secure American fishermen, and that they cannot pay \$100 a head on alien fishermen. Much of the fishing for mackerel, abalone, tuna and other fish put up in this state is now done by Japanese, but in the San Francisco Bay section the industry is in the hands of Italians.

Feb. 19.

Pensacola Fishing Notes.

Shipbuilders in the employ of the Warren Fish Company are making satisfactory progress in the construction of another new fishing vessel to be owned and operated by that firm. The new vessel, like a number of others recently built by that firm, is being built in the shipyards at the foot of Baylen street.

The smack to be soon added to the Warren Fish Company fleet is being built along lines similar to those of the smack Chicopee, which was also built by the company's carpenters.

The entire framework of the smack now under construction has been raised and in a short time the work of planking her up will commence.

Big Fish Cargo.

S. S. Westwood, which sails tonight for the Mediterranean, has aboard \$225 casks, 161 barrels, 100 drums in all, 34,000 q'ts. cod the largest single shipment ever sent from this port and valued at \$206,000. She calls at Alicante and then goes to Naples.—St. John's, N. F., Herald, Feb. 8.

Feb. 19.

Smash Fish Trust.

Another attempt is to be made at this session of the California legislature to break up the fish trust. It is being engineered by the fish and game commission, the members of which have been working for months investigating conditions and gathering data upon which to base a bill regulating the sale of fish.

"Fish is one of the great food supplies of the state," says Commissioner F. M. Newbert, "and yet the market is absolutely controlled by about 10 men. The Cartwright anti-trust law was invoked against them in San Francisco, but they soon went back to their old methods, and today it is worse than ever. Fishermen get 4 cents for fish that the dealers sell for 20 cents. The fishermen have at last got together and organized a union. I am now trying to find a method by which this union can be used to defeat the trust."

Feb. 20

WALL OF NEW FISH PIER IS SLIPPING

Made a Slide of Three Feet Into Boston Harbor Yesterday.

The granite retaining wall of the state pier now under construction at South Boston, and which will be used by the fish business of that city, made a slide of three feet toward the harbor yesterday, the cause of which is a mystery to the engineers having the work in charge.

The slipping of the granite has been stopped and the engineers are now directing their engines towards preventing any further movement of the wall.

While the work of checking the slide and preventing further displacement will add an extra \$10,000 or so to the cost, so far as affecting the structural strength or utility of the pier the result will be negligible, and there will be no delay in the completion of the work.

Feb. 20.

Portland Fishing Notes.

The arrival at Portland Tuesday of the Etta Mildred marked a drop in the price of halibut for she sold her fare to J. W. Trefethen & Co., for 10 and 15 cents, while the prevailing prices up to this time were 18 and 25 cents.

The Etta Mildred brought 18,000 of cod also which she disposed of at Portland.

Another small halibut fare was brought by the sch. Arabia, 3900 pounds, besides 17,000 pounds of groundfish caught off the LaHave banks. Despite these two big arrivals of small fish top prices still prevail.

Both schooners were badly iced up, the Arabia especially showing the effects of the cold weather of the last few days, her deck forward being covered with ice nearly five inches thick, while her anchors and cables were a solid mass of ice. The skippers report terrible weather on the banks, they having experienced a succession of heavy gales, with snow, hail and blizzards, but fortunately escaped serious mishaps with the exception of the loss of an anchor and 70 fathoms of cable suffered by the Arabia while "heaving up" five days ago as she was making a start for home.

ONE GEORGES HANDLINER

Is the Only Arrival at This Port This Morning With Fish.

Yesterday's gill netters had a fare day the ideal weather conditions helping out immensely and about 50,000 pounds in all were landed.

The smaller boats which fished in shore landed mostly cod, the fish being of a fine run and size right through. The larger steamers which have their nets outside lifted mostly pollock and haddock, about evenly divided.

The only off shore here this morning was sch. Hortense from a Georges handlining trip. She had about 25,000 pounds of salt cod and 3000 weight of fresh halibut. The halibut sold to the New England Fish company this forenoon at 15 cents a pound for white and 11 cents for gray.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Hortense, Georges handlining, 25,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Robert and Edwin, gill netting, 1750 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Lydia, gill netting, 1950 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Quoddy, gill netting, 550 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Eagle, gill netting, 250 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Swan, gill netting, 600 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Nora B. Robinson, gill netting, 2800 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Rough Rider, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Margaret D., gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. F. S. Willard, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Prince Olaf, gill netting, 250 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Enterprise, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Philomena, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Hugo, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Sunflower, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Evelyn H., gill netting, 1650 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Ethel, gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. George E. Fisher, gill netting, 2800 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Gertrude T., gill netting, 3700 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Little Fannie, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Seven Brothers, gill netting, 2700 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Mystery, gill netting, 1660 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. R. J. Kellick, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Bessie M. Dugan, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Sawyer, gill netting, 2700 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Bethulia, gill netting, 6200 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Geisha, gill netting, 4300 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Nashawena, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Anna T., gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Naomi Bruce, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Nomad, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Marguerite, via Boston.

Sch. Mary E. Silveria, via Boston.

Sch. Diana, via Boston.

Sch. Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., via Boston.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Yakima, halibuting.

Sch. Mary P. Goulart, haddocking.

Sch. Jorgina, haddocking.

Sch. Claudia, Georges handlining.

Feb. 20

Vessels Fitting.

Capt. Jack McKay is fitting sch. Catherine Burke for a halibuting trip.

Sch. Preceptor is fitting for halibuting under command of Capt. Daniel Campbell.

Sch. Claudia is being fitted for a Georges handlining trip and will be commanded by Capt. Andrew Gouvereau.

Feb. 20.

Feb. 21.

Feb. 21

FAIR SUPPLY OF FISH TODAY

Shore Boats and Gill Net Catch at T Wharf Sell at Fine Prices.

A dozen arrivals mostly shore boats and about 50,000 pounds of shore fish shipped from here on the morning's boat from yesterday's gill netters supplied the dealers on T wharf, Boston, this morning.

While the wholesalers could have used more fish had the supply been larger, the situation was somewhat better than a week ago. Prices were steady, shore fish bringing the long prices.

The off shores in were schs. Conqueror with 52,000 pounds, mostly haddock, Josie and Phoebe, 64,000 pounds; steam trawlers Spray, 32,000 haddock, 9000 scrod and 800 cod; Ripple, 27,000 haddock, 15,000 scrod, 1000 cod, and 900 sole.

Haddock sold at \$3.75 to \$6 a hundred weight, large cod \$4 to \$4.75, market cod, \$3 to \$4, hake, \$4.25 to \$6.25, pollock, \$5 to \$5.50 and halibut 15c and 16c a pound right through.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:
Sch. Frances S. Grueby, 16,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 2500 hake.
Str. Ripple, 42,000 haddock, 900 lemon sole, 500 halibut.
Sch. Dixie, 4000 cod.
Str. Spray, 41,000 haddock, 800 cod.
Sch. Josie and Phoebe, 55,000 haddock, 9000 cod, 1500 halibut.
Sch. Conqueror, 50,000 haddock, 2500 cod, 600 halibut.
Sch. Annie and Jennie, 1800 haddock, 200 cod.
Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, 5500 haddock, 1000 cod, 3000 hake.
Sch. Priscilla, 2600 haddock, 1500 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Mettacommet, 2500 haddock, 2200 cod, 1500 hake.
Sch. Lillian, 2500 haddock.
Sch. Mary DeCosta, 1500 haddock, 200 cod.

Haddock, \$3.75 to \$6; large cod, \$4 to \$4.75; market cod, \$3 to \$4; hake, \$4.25 to \$6.25; pollock, \$5 to \$5.50; halibut, 15 and 16 cents for white.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.50 per cwt.; medium, \$4.62 1-2, snappers, \$3.25.
Eastern deck handline codfish, large, \$5.25; medium, \$4.50.
Eastern halibut codfish, large \$4.50; mediums, \$3.75. snappers, \$3.
Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$4.
Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.25.
Pollock, \$1.50.
Hake, \$1.50.
Haddock, \$1.50.
Newfoundland salt herring, \$3.25 per bbl.
Newfoundland pickled herring, \$5 per bbl.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.
Eastern cod, large, \$2.10; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.
Western cod, large, \$2.15; mediums, \$1.80; snappers, 75c.
All codfish not gilled 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.
Hake, \$1.15.
Cusk, large, \$1.30; mediums, \$1; snappers, 50c.
Dressed pollock, 80c; round, 90c.
Bank halibut, 15c per lb. for white and 11c for gray.
Newfoundland frozen herring, \$2.75 per cwt.

PENSACOLA'S BIG 1912 CATCH

During 1912, more than 10,000,000 pounds of fish were brought into the port of Pensacola, Fla., by the vessels of that place, which netted the fishermen, including expense moneys and the vessel shares, more than \$300,000. According to figures furnished by the E. E. Saunders Fish Company, 5,149,880 pounds of snapper and 1,771,291 pounds of grouper, is the total catches brought to that firm during 1912 by their 30 fishing smacks. The snapper catch of the Warren Fish Company was 3,028,000 pounds, while the grouper catch was approximately three-quarters of a million pounds, making a total aggregate catch of 10,749,191 pounds of fish discharged at the docks of these two companies during the 12 months passed. The total value of snappers brought to port, figured at 31-2 cents a pound, was \$289,225.80, while the total value of groupers, at a cent and a half a pound, was \$39,819.36. The total value of all fish brought into port during the year to the two firms mentioned was \$329,045.16.

The above facts evidence the magnitude of Pensacola's fishing industry, says the Fishing Gazette. More than 50 smacks are employed by the two firms in deep sea fishing and more than 300 men are employed to man them. In addition comes the salaries of the weighing, cleaning, packing and shipping departments and the office forces and the dock, repair and building forces employed in the upkeep of the vessels. Thus it might be safe to say that the local fishing business is a million dollar a year business to the port of Pensacola, the largest snapper center in the world. The indications are that 1913 will be even better because of the fact that the fleets of both concerns were considerably increased during the latter part of 1912.

Snappers last week were plentiful in the city of Pensacola, coming in by the thousands every day. Smack arrivals, according to the Fishing Gazette were: For E. E. Saunders Co.—Caviare, 25,640 snappers, 2,440 groupers; John M. Keen, 37,900 snappers, 4,415 groupers; Seconnett, 20,645 snappers, 9,515 groupers; Wallace McDonald, 9,850 snappers, 2,025 groupers; Ida M. Silva, 24,750 snappers, 2,300 groupers; Dorothy, 30,095 snappers, 6,815 groupers; Lettie G. Howard, 22,480 snappers, 10,970 groupers; Kwasind, 24,945 snappers, 4,245 groupers.

For Warren Fish Co.—Alcome, 31,875 snappers, 3,695 groupers; Halzon, 4,500 snappers, 1,000 groupers; Emma Jean, 14,000 snappers, 10,000 groupers; C. H. Colt, 22,085 snappers, 3,720 groupers; Mary B. Greer, 24,010 snappers, 14,900 groupers.

Feb. 21.

Squid Failed—Less Cod Caught.

The fourth annual meeting of the Newfoundland Board of Trade was held in St. John's, January 20, and a comprehensive report was submitted, says the Trade Review. As regards the codfishery the council of the board says:

"It is impossible to get exact figures of catch, and there seems to be no way to do this, except we follow the example of our friends in Norway, and count our fish as it is landed from the boats. The falling off in the catch is rightly attributed to the late appearance of squid bait which was about a month behind the usual time. This absence of bait affected both the bank and the shore fishery on the Newfoundland coast. The board is, no doubt, proud to state that, notwithstanding the extremely large catch of the Norwegians during 1912, that good prices for our product have been maintained in all our markets. Reference is made to the imperfect care of some of the fish shipped from Labrador, and we are warned that our competitors are taking much more care than we are in the cure of their fish."

Cape Porpoise Gill Netter.

Capt. Merton Hutchings of Cape Porpoise, Maine, is fitting sch. Olive F. Hutchings for gill netting and expects to get under way next week.

BROUGHT IN BIG STURGEON

Some of the Gill Netters Also Had Good Sized Fares of Fresh Fish.

The only arrivals here since yesterday were the gill netters, the total landings being about 55,000 pounds which went to the Boston market for today's trade.

The Enterprise had the largest haul of 7000 pounds. Other good fares were steamers Margaret D., F. S. Willard, George E. Fisher with 4000 pounds each.

Steamer George E. Fisher, one of the gill netters brought in a sturgeon which was taken in the nets off Tracher's yesterday.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts are:
Str. Robert and Edwin, gill netting, 1400 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Carrie and Mildred, gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Quoddy, gill netting, 1300 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Nora B. Robinson, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Naomi Bruce, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Dolphin, gill netting, 1600 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Rough Rider, gill netting, 600 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Margaret D., gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. F. S. Willard, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Prince Olaf, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Seven Brothers, gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Enterprise, gill netting, 7000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Bethulia, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Venture, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Philomena, gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Hugo, gill netting, 600 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Sunflower, gill netting, 800 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Anna T., gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Evelyn H., gill netting, 1300 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Ethel, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. George E. Fisher, gill netting, 3900 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Gertrude T., gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Gelsa, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Nashawena, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Mystery, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Medgomak, gill netting, 600 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. R. J. Kellick, gill netting, 400 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Bessie M. Dugan, gill netting, 400 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Lorena, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Sawyer, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Swan, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

Vessels Sailed

Sch. Massasoit, haddocking.
Sch. Annie and Jennie, haddocking.
Sch. Eugenia, Georges, handlining.

Pensacola Fishing Notes.

For the first time in many weeks the docks of the two Pensacola fish concerns are almost barren of fishing smacks. Only one fishing vessel was in port Monday, and that a small one, berthed at Palafox street wharf. This one is taking in ice and provisions, preparatory to leaving for Campechy snapper banks.

Quite a number of vessels were in during the week just passed, but no sooner than they arrived and discharged cargoes did they begin to prepare for another trip to the fishing grounds. It is the intention of all masters to make at least one more trip before lenten season comes to a close and in all likelihood every vessel plying out of this port will return before Lenten season comes to a close. It is not often that an idle scene as presented at Palafox and Baylen street wharves today is seen.

LARGE FLEET SHORE BOATS

Furnished Fish Enough for T Wharf and Prices Took a Drop Today.

Quite a fleet of sail, mostly market shore boats were at T wharf, Boston today, the supply being ample for demands of the trade, with prices much lower than they have been for many days.

The largest fare of the morning was sch. Jessie Costa with 36,000 pounds of haddock and 1200 weight of cod. The remainder of the fleet had averaged shore fares mostly haddock, cod and hake.

Haddock brought \$3.50 to \$3.75 a hundred pounds, wholesale; large cod, \$3.50 to \$4; market cod, \$2 to \$2.25; hake, \$4 to \$6; and pollock, \$3 to \$3.50.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:
Sch. W. M. Goodspeed, 13,000 haddock, 1300 cod.
Sch. Eva and Mildred, 1500 haddock, 200 cod.
Sch. Evelyn M. Thompson, 6000 haddock, 900 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Harriet, 4500 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Margaret Dillon, 5000 haddock, 900 cod.
Sch. Clara G. Silva, 7000 haddock, 1000 cod 4000 hake, 1500 cusk.
Sch. Mary C. Santos, 20,000 haddock, 2500 cod, 600 pollock.
Sch. Jessie Costa, 36,000 haddock, 1200 cod.
Sch. Eleanor DeCosta, 31,000 haddock, 700 cod.
Sch. Matchless, 14,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Delphina Cabral, 8000 haddock, 800 cod, 3000 hake.
Sch. Tecumseh, 3000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Mary F. Sears, 4000 haddock, 600 cod, 1500 hake.
Sch. Matthew S. Greer, 14,000 haddock, 1200 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, 5000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Adeline, 9000 haddock, 300 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Manomet, 3000 haddock, 1000 cod, 4000 hake, 2000 cusk, 1000 pollock.
Sch. Elizabeth W. Nunan, 9000 haddock, 1000 cod, 3500 hake, 1000 pollock.
Sch. Leonora Silveria, 5000 haddock, 500 cod, 1000 hake 4000 cusk.
Sch. Gertrude DeCosta, 9000 haddock, 2700 cod, 7500 hake, 1500 cusk, 700 pollock.
Sch. Josephine DeCosta, 8000 haddock, 600 cod.
Haddock, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.; large cod, \$3.50 to \$4; market cod, \$2 to \$2.75; hake, \$4 to \$6; pollock, \$3 to \$3.50.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.25 per cwt.; medium, \$4.75, snappers, \$3.25.
Eastern deck handline codfish, large, \$5.25; medium, \$4.50.
Eastern halibut codfish, large \$4.50; mediums, \$3.75. snappers, \$3.
Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$4.
Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.25.
Pollock, \$1.50.
Hake, \$1.50.
Haddock, \$1.50.
Newfoundland salt herring, \$3.25 per bbl.
Newfoundland pickled herring, \$5 per bbl.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.
Eastern cod, large, \$2.10; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.
Western cod, large, \$2.15; mediums, \$1.80; snappers, 75c.
All codfish not gilled 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.
Hake, \$1.15.
Cusk, large, \$1.30; mediums, \$1; snappers, 50c.
Dressed pollock, 80c; round, 90c.
Bank halibut, 15c per lb. for white and 11c for gray.
Newfoundland frozen herring, \$2.75 per cwt.

Another Gill Netter.

Steamer Joanna, Capt. John Barrett, is fitting for gill netting.